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Coptic, and Slavic languages. The "Commission" are solicitous that criticisms of the scheme be sent in, that the system may embody the wisdom and good judgment of oriental scholarship.

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### TECHEN'S TARGUM TO THE PSALMS.<sup>1</sup>

The author has collated three printed texts of the Targum to Psalms, viz., the edition of Augustinus Justinianus, Geneva, 1516; the Biblia Regia, and Lagarde's reprint of the Hagiographa Chaldaice. The various readings, to the exclusion of such as bear only on grammar and lexicography, are given here without classification or comment. The author promises to publish a more elaborate article on the same subject at some future time. We have, therefore, to suspend judgment on this work until the appearance of the promised article. A few remarks about the author's method will, however, not be amiss. The collation of three printed texts can have but a small value at best. The use of such a secondary source as Lagarde's reprint, can only serve to reduce that value to a minimum. The author himself admits to have come across nine misprints, without the help of Bomberg's edition; how many times nine would he have discovered with its help? The author, moreover, just as the writer of the article "Aramaic Versions" in *PRE*.<sup>3</sup>, seems to be ignorant of Reifman's excellent studies on the Targum to the Psalms.

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### THE KOHUT MEMORIAL VOLUME.<sup>2</sup>

The eminent Semitic scholar, Dr. Alexander Kohut, whose great talmudical Lexicon, *Arukh Completum*, was reviewed in *HEBRAICA*, Vol. IX. (1893), pp. 125-128, died in New York City, May 25, 1894, at the age of 52 years and 21 days,—alas! too early for the science of Semitic and of Persian Languages and Literatures. Not only had he been personally a devoted student of these branches of learning; he has also deepened and widened our knowledge of these mental provinces by the various books he published, and by the various scholarly contributions he made to different learned periodicals.

A worthy monument has now been erected to his memory by the splendid book before us. This book contains a collection of forty-four essays, written by some of the foremost Semitic scholars of Europe and America. Only one of the contributors, Professor Max Müller, of Oxford,

<sup>1</sup> DAS TARGUM ZU DEN PSALMEN. Von L. Techén. Beilage zum Programm der Grossen Stadtschule zu Wismar. Wismar, 1896. 50 pp.; 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> SEMITIC STUDIES. In memory of Dr. Alexander Kohut. Edited by George Alexander Kohut. With Portrait and Memoir. Berlin: S. Calvary & Co., 1897. xxxv+615 pp.; 8vo. M. 20.

cannot be classed among *Semitic* specialists, but he stands in the front rank of Aryan scholars. To his paper ("On Ancient Prayers") the place of honor has been assigned in this volume. It fills the first forty-one pages.

Among American contributors are: Cyrus Adler, whose article is headed: "The Cotton Grotto—an Ancient Quarry in Jerusalem"; C. A. Briggs: "A Study on the use of לָב and לֵבב in the Old Testament"; W. H. Green: "The Diction of Genesis 6-9"; M. Jastrow, Sr.: "An Analysis of Psalms 84 and 101"; K. Kohler: "The Testament of Job"; Geo. A. Kohut: "Correspondence between the Jews of Malabar and New York a Century Ago"; B. Szold: "The 11th chapter of the Book of Daniel"; and the writer of these lines, B. Felsenthal: "On the Proper Enunciation of the Name קמח" and "On the Meaning of the Word מטרק in Amos 6:10."

European Semitic scholars of great renown have likewise been honoring Alexander Kohut's memory by contributing papers to this collection. Among them are: M. Steinschneider: "Lapidarien"; J. Barth: "Die Polel-Conjugation und die Polal-Participien"; K. Budde: "Die Ueberschrift des Buches Amos und des Propheten Heimath"; T. K. Cheyne: "The Book of Psalms, its Origin, and its Relation to Zoroastrianism"; H. Derenbourg: "Le Dieu Rimmôn sur une inscription himyarite"; M. Friedländer: "Jehudah ha-Levi on the Hebrew Language"; J. Fürst: "Spuren der palästinisch-jüdischen Schriftdeutung und Sagen in der Uebersetzung der LXX."; M. Gaster: "The Oldest Version of Midrash Megillah"; M. J. de Goeje: "Quotations from the Bible in the Qoran"; H. Gollancz: "Translation of a Targum of the Amidah"; M. Grünbaum: "Renan über die spätern Formen der hebr. Sprache"; S. J. Halberstamm: ("העירות לערוך השלם"); J. Halévy: "L'enterrement de Jacob d'après la Genèse"; A. Harkavy: "רב סעדיה גאון על דבר הכוזרים"; H. Hirschfeld: "Ueber einen dem Maimuni untergeschobenem arabischen Commentar zu Esther"; S. Krauss: "Aegyptische und syrische Götternamen im Talmud"; M. Lambert: "De la formation des racines trilitères fortes"; M. Lazarus: "Erklärung einer Talmudstelle"; L. Lewysohn: "חולדות בעלי חיים"; I. Löw: "Marginalien zu Kohut's Arukh"; D. S. Margoliouth: "On the Arabic Version of Aristotle's Rhetoric"; A. Neubauer: "Some Unpublished Liturgica attributed to R. Sa'adya Gaon"; G. Oppert: "Ueber die jüdischen Colonien in Indien"; S. Poznanski: "Aus Qirqisāni's 'Kitāb al-'anwār w'al-marāqib'"; Th. Reinach: "La deuxième ruine de Jéricho"; L. A. Rosenthal: "Einiges über die Agadah in der Mechilta"; S. Schechter: "Notes on a Hebrew Commentary to the Pentateuch in a Parma Manuscript"; M. Schreiner: "Beiträge zur Geschichte der Bibel in der arabischen Literatur"; M. Schwab: "Mots grecs et latins dans les livres rabbiniques"; C. Siegfried: "Beiträge zur Lehre von dem zusammengesetzten Satze im Neuhebräischen"; H. Steinthal: "Character der Semiten"; H. L. Strack: "Ueber verloren-gegangene Handschriften des Alten Testaments"; C. Taylor: "On Codex de-Rossi 184"; and H. Winckler: "Die Hebräer in den Tel-Amarna-Briefen."

As an introductory to this collection, Dr. Adolph Kohut (Berlin), a brother of the deceased Alexander Kohut, furnished a memoir, superscribed: "Alexander Kohut, ein Characterbild," in which with a masterly hand he drew an excellent pen-picture of the deceased scholar.

As the reader will have seen from the brief index given here above, seventeen of the papers are written in English, nineteen in German, five in French, and three in Hebrew.

The subjects treated by the various contributors are of a very diversified character. Biblical studies, Hebrew grammar and lexicography, Talmudic and Rabbinic literature, Arabic language and literature, Apocryphical literature, Jewish archæology, Hebrew bibliography, etc., etc.,—to all of these branches of learning contributions have been made. There can be no doubt that most of them are of a great scholarly value, and they will certainly be appreciated in the republic of letters. The names of their authors, so well and so favorably known throughout the world, are a warrant for our saying so.

It is impossible to enter here into a special critical examination of the forty-four papers contained in this collection. We doubt that anywhere a scholar can be found, able to sit in judgment over *all* these papers. Only in regard to a few of them the undersigned might venture to offer some critical remarks. But such would be here out of place.

Our purpose in writing this was only to call the attention of Semitic students to this rich volume. It ought to be acquired for every larger library, and it should have its place on the book-shelves of the many who are interested in Semitic studies.

B. FELSENTHAL.